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toward the development of a fruitful social point of view. The present work is but one of a series of volumes in which the author has developed the new viewpoint in municipal affairs. It is the logical complement to the series of volumes in which *The British City*, *the Beginning of Democracy*, *The City: The Hope of Democracy*, and *European Cities at Work* mark successive steps. In all of these works the author gives a position of secondary importance to questions of administrative organization, and deals primarily with municipal functions and the manner of their performance. Throughout his discussion of municipal activities the author shows the keenest appreciation of the many ways in which the city affects the daily life and welfare of the inhabitants. His deeply-rooted democratic beliefs, combined with his broad democratic sympathies, enable him to portray the possibilities of municipal action when dominated by a spirit of social sympathy.

Although the present work contains chapters on the City and the State, Municipal Home Rule, The City Charter, and The Organization of German and British Municipalities, the most characteristic and valuable chapters of the book are those dealing with Municipal Housing, Recreation, and the Problem of Leisure, and the City as a Social Agency. Although we now have a voluminous literature on most of these subjects, it would be difficult to find any work in which a clearer and more inspiring picture of the possibilities of municipal action is presented.

No better basis for instruction in municipal institutions has been presented than that contained in this work. It combines the merit of accurate presentation of fact with an inspiring picture of the possibilities of social betterment. The effect on the student's mind is not only to arouse an interest in municipal affairs, but to awaken a desire to become an active factor in contributing toward communal welfare.

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LYNCH, JOHN R. *The Facts of Reconstruction*. Pp. 325. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

This account of the reconstruction in the southern states is interesting mainly because of the fact that it is written by a negro, and by one who, like Frederick Douglass, won considerable recognition from the white race and was not an inconspicuous actor in events which have materially influenced his people. He was a member of Congress during the heated presidential contest between Tilden and Hayes and presents a new, and for his race, unexpected view of some features of this struggle. He served as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1884 and later as a federal employee, Fourth Auditor of the United States Treasury.

The work has decided limitations not indicated in its title in that it is pivoted on the reconstruction experience of Lynch's native state, Mississippi, and can scarcely be said to be typical of other states, such as South Carolina or of the entire South. As far as the author's own knowledge of facts there goes, it makes some contribution to the general story which has been more fully and carefully

recounted by Garner, Dunning and others. The purpose of the book, aside from the facts described, is to show that the enfranchisement of the black men at the South was not a mistake on the part of Congress, that the reconstructed state governments were neither a failure nor a disappointment, and that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was neither premature nor unwise. That this is an uphill task the author asserts when he condemns all of the writing of "the last quarter of a century about Reconstruction" as opposed to these dicta, and brands the authors of these writings for making it their "primary purpose" "to prevent the publication of those things that were commendable and meritorious" in this work of reconstruction by Congress. Nevertheless the book deserves to be read for its directness and fearlessness and as another instance of the literary capacity of a people who have already given us the writings of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Paul Dunbar and W. E. B. DuBois.

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UPDYKE, FRANK A. *The Diplomacy of the War of 1812*. Pp. vii, 494. Price, \$2.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1915.

This volume, consisting of the Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History, 1914, gives a complete account of the diplomatic controversies with Great Britain preceding the War of 1812 and of the negotiation of the treaty of peace at Ghent in 1814. The similarity of some of the difficulties existing at present between the United States and European nations to the difficulties existing previous to the War of 1812 lend a timely interest to Professor Updyke's work. The book is well written; constant references to source material are given; there is a carefully prepared index.

It is unfortunate that some errors have been made in the chapter on neutral trade, especially with regard to the treatment by the British government of cargoes of foodstuffs shipped from the United States to France. Professor Updyke's statement on page 67 leads one to think that after August 18, 1794, such cargoes were seized indiscriminately without any provision for compensation. As a matter of fact, such seizures were for the time being discontinued. Furthermore the Jay treaty contained an article, which the author fails to mention, that in case foodstuffs were at any time to be seized as contraband, they were to be paid for. The statement on page 71 that the twelfth article of the Jay treaty prohibited American vessels from carrying certain articles produced in the British West Indies to any part of the world except to the United States also contains an error. American vessels were prohibited from carrying these articles (cotton, sugar, etc.) to other parts of the world, not only if they were produced in the British West Indies but also if they were produced in the United States. Jay, of course, did not know that the South was beginning to export cotton. Nevertheless it was this prohibition that made the twelfth article of the treaty absolutely unacceptable.

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